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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 25X1X

1. The commander of the Chinese Communist 61 Army* is WEI Chish (#131). He is 50 years old, a native of Shansi Province and a member of the Communist Party. He was originally with the 8 Route Army, where he became well known as an excellent tactician and a strong leader.
2. The 61 Army, composed of about 20,000 men, was formerly a part of the 1 Field Army, but in July 1950 it was incorporated into the 4 Field Army. It left Chengtu in December 1950, passed through Mukden, and arrived in Antung on 15 March 1951. Sixty percent of its men were new recruits. On 21 March, the army passed through Simiju and crossed the mountain region, reaching Kaechon (125-54, 39-42) on 23 March. It was scheduled to continue advancing and to arrive at Ichon (125-53, 38-30) on 20 April.
3. About half of the veterans in the army were former Nationalist soldiers. The new recruits had received only two months preliminary training. The soldiers averaged about 18 miles march daily from 1800 until 0400 hours. Although a large number of soldiers suffered from foot trouble during the march, there were no medical facilities to treat them. Hunger, fright, and forced participation in the war contributed greatly to low morale, especially among the new recruits.
4. The following is a table of organization for the 131 Division, 61 Army. The army is composed of the 131, 182, and 183 Divisions:
 - a. Regiments: 541, 542, 543, and an artillery regiment. Attached to each regiment are a guard company, reconnaissance company, signal company, medical unit, service office, political office and staff office.
 - b. Battalions: Each regiment has three numbered battalions and an artillery battalion composed of an anti-aircraft machine gun company, a 120mm mortar company and a light artillery (anti-tank) company. Attached to each battalion are a reconnaissance unit, a signal platoon, a medical unit, service

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- 2 -

office, political office, and staff office.

- a. Companies: Each battalion has three numbered companies and a machine gun company.
- b. Platoons: Each company has three numbered platoons and a gun platoon.
- c. Squads: Each platoon has three squads as follows: 1 machine gun squad with two light machine guns and eight men; two rifle squads composed of 12 men each.***
- d. The artillery regiment attached to the division has fifteen 76mm mountain guns. The artillery battalion attached to the regiment has six 120mm mortars. The anti-aircraft machine gun company in each regiment has 9 anti-aircraft machine guns. Each infantry battalion has six heavy machine guns and three 82mm mortars. Each infantry company has six light machine guns with 600 rounds of ammunition per gun.
- e. Besides these arms, the divisional service office has 15 trucks and each regimental service office four horse carts. During the movement into Korea four trucks were lost.

25X1A *** Comment. As of 14 April, the 61 Army was south of Kumu-ri (125-54, 39-42).

25X1A *** Comment. In May 1949, WEN Chieh was commander of the 12 Army of the 2 Field Army. In December 1949, he was reported as commander of the 3 Army Group, as well as the 12 Army.

25X1A *** Comment. According to information available to this office, as of 6 June 1951 the 181 Division was subordinate to the 60 Army.

25X1A *** Comment. According to available information, the T/O calls for 45 men to a platoon.

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